FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KESHTMAND SPEECH OPENS INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD261702 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Speech by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, deputy of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, at 25 June meeting of international solidarity with the Afghan revolution in the ballroom of the Kabul Intercontinental Hotel--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear friends and comrades, it is a source of pride to us that in the capital of our democratic and revolutionary country such a large international meeting to express fraternal and powerful solidarity with our noble and brave people, and to support the revolution in Afghanistan has been organized.

With deep gratitude, on behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, the government and state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDRA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, I open this conference organized under the initiative of AAPSO. The role of AAPSO in the defense and strengthening of the national independence and revolutionary forces, in particular in these two huge and densely populated continents is a shining one.

With gratitude for the participation of the social and political personalities and by way of welcoming you comrades, friends and respected guests, I declare this (?session) of the conference open. [applause]

The criminal activities of U.S. imperialism, the leadership of China and the region's reaction, with the authoritarian and bloody cruelties of Amin, brought about a real danger for the revolution in Afghanistan. Under these conditions and for the sake of the utmost health, well-being and progress, the loyal and sovereign (?designs) of the Revolutionary PDPA, the Revolution Council of the DRA, under the leadership of Comrade Babrak Karmal, and for the sake of defense of the Sawr Revolution, its aims and wishes, there was no other way left but to end the hated rule of Amin, who was an instrument of imperialism. [applause]

Similarly, for the sake of containing the imperialist aggression and for the sake of national independence, sovereignty and the country's territorial integrity, the friendly and brother country of the USSR was repeatedly asked for military assistance. The demand for this help was made several times by the DRA.

The USSR, in accordance with its foreign internationalist policy, which [word indistinct] includes the struggle of the people for freedom and independence against imperialist aggression and against international conspiracies, eventually responded positively to the repeated requests of the party leadership and the DRA Government. In addition to the fraternal and all-round moral, material and political aid, a limited military aid was also rendered to revolutionary Afghanistan. This assistance was drafted for the purpose of repelling terrorist aggression in accordance with Article Four of the treaty of friendship, neighborliness and cooperation signed between the two countries on 5 December 1978. This is also in accordance with all international legal regulations and totally complies with Article 51 of the UN Charter. This assistance has the deep support of the noble people of Afghanistan linked with their gratitude and appreciation. [applause]

As has been announced many times, the repeated requests of the legal Government of the DRA and its people, regarding the sending of limited military contingents of the USSR to Afghanistan, have been for the purpose of repelling foreign aggression; and whenever the reason for their coming no longer exists, the necessity for their existence, too, will cease. As the latest step, regarding the Soviet presence, a part of the Soviet military contingent whose stay in Afghanistan under the present circumstances was no longer necessary, has now left on the basis of the agreement with the Government of the DRA.

One form of provocative interference by the U.S. imperialists and their Chinese and reactionary allies in their series of conspiratorial interferences, aggressions and instigation, is an attempt to obfuscate improved relations between the neighboring countries--Iran and Pakistan--and the rupturing of relations of other Islamic countries with revolutionary Afghanistan.

But as Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, has announced: We want to live in peace with our neighbors Pakistan and Iran and it is hoped that sanity will prevail and steps taken to end the aggression against Afghanistan which comes from over the borders of our country and especially from the soil of Pakistan.

This conference is a shining example of solidarity in support of the revolution in Afghanistan.

KESHTMAND SPEECH AT PRAGUE CEMA MEETING REPORTED

LD270538 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, headed a delegation to the 34th session of the heads of the CEMA states in Prague from 16 to 21 June. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand gave a speech at this meeting, as follows:

Our party leadership has a long-term view of the CEMA's fruitful acitivities and believes that the time has come for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], as the first step, to be accepted as observer in this very progressive organization. We ought to properly organize the development of our country through bilateral and then multilateral cooperation with the socialist countries. Our country requires foreign economic credit and aid for its social and economic development.

At present, the capitalist countries and those countries allied with them have severed their credits to the DRA. In addition to this, the U.S. imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and world reaction as a whole are using Pakistan as the base for aggression in their undeclared war against our country. With their provocations the bands of imperialist mercenaries and antirevolutionary terrorists are creating numerous economic problems for us. Particulary under such circumstances, the economic and moral aid of socialist countries is of special importance to us.

We have succeeded in the 6 months that have passed since the second development phase of the Sawr Revolution in overcoming great difficulties due to the great moral and material all-round, fraternal and internationalist self-sacrificing aid of the great and loyal friends of our people--the USSR and certain other socialist countries.

The aid and cooperation of CEMA will lead to closer association and harmonization of our country's economic ties with those of the countries of the socialist society. We believe that the bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the CEMA countries is [word indistinct] important factor in serving the social and economic progress of our country.

Esteemed comrades, allow me to present a letter from my government to Comrade Strougal, the chairman of the meeting, regarding the DRA's request to be an observer (?member) of CEMA and I hope that this request of ours will be considered favorably.

AFP: AFGHAN TROOPS END KABUL STRIKE

BK251058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1043 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, 25 Jun (AFP)--The Afghan Army on Monday broke up a 3-day rebel-inspired strike observed by 90 percent of shopkeepers in Kabul, using force to make them reopen their stalls, diplomatic sources said.

According to "generally credible" sources in Kabul, two Afghan Army officers were killed during the strike in the Kote Samgi sector on Sunday, and two shopkeepers were killed and two others wounded by rebels for refusing to strike.

One of the officers was killed after addressing a crowd through a loudspeaker. Shops began to open on Monday after the army moves, and the situation was later said to be "normal."

Nearly all the few stalls which did not strike were food stalls, and it was thought possible the rebels allowed the population to lay in supplies.

At Dasht-i-Bashi, rebels were said to have fired a shot into the foot of a trader backing the government. The two traders shot were in the Kote Char and Kote Samgi sectors in southeast Kabul, converging reports said.

In Jashen Park, the capital's lesiure ground, hundreds of portraits of the leader of the Hezb-e Eslami rebel organisations were meanwhile distributed, and young mojahedins, some armed, checked stall closures, diplomatic sources said.

Usually serious sources also confirmed a rebel attack on an arms depot at the Pol-e Charki prison outside Kabul last Thursday, in which ammunition was said to have blown up.

And in the village of Chiltran between Kabul and Paghman two soldiers were reportedly killed, and a police station and a neighbouring school set on fire.

Diplomatic sources in the capital said a Soviet airlift by Antonov heavy transport planes eased slightly on Sunday and Monday, with arrivals at the rate of six or seven each night. But they said travellers into Kabul had not seen any sign of Soviet troop departures.

The rumour mill also continued to function in Kabul, fueled by Kabul radio which indicated without explanation on Sunday that 10 or 11 of President Babrak Karmal's 22-strong government were absent from the capital.

Observers saw this as the origin of rumours of an impending cabinet reshuffle.

The rumours had Abdolkarim Misaq, finance minister under former president Nur Mohammad Taraki and officially detained since the coup last December 27, chosen by the Soviet Union to succeed Mr Karmal.

L'HUMANITE: CALM BEING RESTORED IN HERAT, KABUL

LD270933 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Jun 80 p 8

[Jacques Coubard dispatch: "I Witnessed the Departure of the Soviet Tank Regiment"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, 22 June--This morning I witnessed the departure of the first Soviet armored regiment which arrived here in December to prevent the young Afghan revolution from being strangled. The whole camp occupied by these T-62 tanks on the city's western outskirts has been evacuated. A surface-to-surface missile unit and a light artillery unit have also left on the road back to the Soviet Union.

The operation took place in the presence of the Afghan chief of staff and Gen Gol Aqa, the Afghan Army's political affairs chief, with whom I was able to talk in French. He is a former pupil of the French school in Kabul.

"This is a clear sign that the situation is not as described on Western radios. Whatever the events we still have to face," (reference to the storekeepers' strike over the past 48 hours) "and the armed provocations with which we are still confronted on our borders with Pakistan, Iran and China, the counterrevolutionaries have been unable to form significant armed forces as they intended. They have fallen back throughout the country. We have been able to achieve this, thanks to our Soviet comrades' help and we thank them warmly for it.

"Never forget," the general added, "that 1,500 of our comrades were killed under the previous government, which is not only a crime against humanity but also against progress, which is so vital in a country like ours in which 95 percent of the population is illiterate."

With a deafening noise which drowned the Soviet regiment's fanfare, the tanks disappeared into the mountains, taking the road north. Lev Borisovich Serebov, the regiment's political chief, presented his final report: "Mission accomplished; we have helped our Afghan comrades to repel the reactionary armed pressure."

Since Saturday the curfew in the capital has been reduced by 1 hour and now lasts from 2300 to 0300. This is another sign of the atmosphere which reigns here with all its contradictions. Contrary to the reports liberally published in the West, there were no demonstrations on Saturday and Sunday. There was only a calm crowd in the streets.

I crossed Kabul several times and noticed that around a third of the shops which had closed their shutters yesterday reopened them during the morning. The food stores and bakers--some 10,000 bakers in the city bake a kind of gray pancake which is Afghan bread--had not observed the order, accompanied by threats, for all storekeepers, all teachers and all civil servants to stop work for 1 week. Schools, secondary schools, ministries and transport functioned normally.

In the past 2 days Kabul has witnessed the mobilization of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] members.

They are making door-to-door calls, can be seen at every intersection and in every district and four party members in shirtsleeves sheltered by the canvas roof of a jeep addressed an attentive crowd in front of the great mosque. They are trying to defuse the provocation, untiringly explaining the government's policy, denouncing lies and insuring that everybody's safety was insured. The deployment of helicopters which took place on Saturday afternoon was not repeated today.

Although it has obvious social bases among extremists of all types--religious fanatics, former supporters of Amin's faction which headed the government until December, Maoist groups--the counterrevolution is swimming against the tide.

A trip to Herat, Afghanistan's second most important city, which was one of the main areas of the terrorist assault, left me with the same feelings. Gradually, despite a campaign of slander from all sides, calm is being restored.

The city is only just emerging from a nightmare. Since February rebel attacks and the summary executions they have carried out have killed 350 people. Some 106 PDPA members were killed during the fighting or assassinated with medieval cruelty.

The first clashes with the counterrevolutionaries date from 2 years ago, in the early days of the new regime. However, it was after the overthrow of Amin's government, whose cruelty had traumatized the population and decimated the PDPA's ranks, that the terrorist commandos launched operations inside the city, equipped with modern weapons this time.

These details were given to me by Public Works Minister Mohammad Nazar, who is a PDPA Central Committee member, in his headquarters in the Herat hotel whence he directs the process of getting the city moving again.

"Martial law had to be proclaimed for 5 days. However, the rebels never controlled the city as the Western radios claimed. With the support of the Maoists they had succeeded in deceiving part of the population. They imposed the storekeepers' prices. They had stores closed. They burned schools and set fire to the harvests of peasants who refused to rally to their side. In the past 2 months 30 of our comrades' wives have been abducted by the rebels and we know what they are capable of doing to them. They sometimes take hostages. For instance, one family of 13 was kidnapped to be exchanged for one terrorist prisoner."

Torture, Mutilation

"I witnessed eight decapitations," Herat Mayor Taher (Shahed) said. "The bodies were thrown into a stream. One of my municipal employees (Hadji Amimullah) (who went to Mecca on a pilgrimage) was found on 1 May with his ears and nose cut off and his eyes cut out. His crime was being a PDPA member." "Their cruelty is well-known," Mohammad Nazar added. "They sometimes tie a prisoner to a tree and leave him to die of hunger and thirst. Sometimes people have been flayed or have even had their limbs cut off one by one."

The counterrevolutionary crusaders have, moreover, described their heinous crimes to the special envoys who have accompanied them on their operations without it prompting any crises of conscience among the teachers of morality in our media.

I did not meet any Soviet soldiers in the city. It is the PDPA militia and the Afghan police and army who patrol Herat, the Soviets guarding the airport and the big road to the capital.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ACCUSES ENEMIES OF CHEMICAL WARFARE

WA261500 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 4 Jun 80 p 3

[Text of Defense Ministry statement]

[Text] The people of our country and that of the world are aware of the attempts of enemies of Afghanistan in using U.S. made chemical weapons on the soil of Afghanistan. One of these attempts was foiled by patrols of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] armed forces on March 25 in Herat city, the detail of which was reported over radio and television of Afghanistan.

At that time the DRA Government proclaimed this incident to the world as an example of undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan by U.S. and British imperialist circles, renegated Chinese hegemonists, utilising the training centres and bases established in the countries neighbouring Afghanistan.

The progressive forces of many countries in the world and people of Afghanistan, with profound indignation and resentment, condemned the organisers of these shameless plots and those of American circles who arm the robbers, murderers with deadly weapons.

The government and people of Afghanistan expected that such barbarous actions would not be repeated. However, one month after the seizure of chemical bombs, once again a police post in Herat city was attacked with chemical bomb. The police on duty were compelled to resort to arms to ward off this terrorist act as a result of which the bomb failed to reach its target. This terrorist act was once more failed to bring about desirable result for organisers of such plots.

The arms caches belonging to bandits were discovered by units of DRA armed forces in the areas adjacent to Pakistan borders. In these caches in addition to infantry, artillery weapons, explosive mines, hand grenades and poisonous chemicals were also discovered.

These actions are taking place at the time when the U.S. Government personalities have unleashed hue and cry about human rights and at the same time study their self-made so-called Afghanistan crisis though their accomplices have raised the myth of use of mass destructive chemical weapons by Soviet military contingents. This is how the words and deeds of the imperialism and reaction are.

Thus, we explicitly declare that as all vile designs of enemies of people of Afghanistan have been foiled; from now on they will meet the same shameful fate, too, and the real face of enemies of peace and human progress will be disclosed further.

PROGRESS ON KABUL COMMUNICATIONS PROJECT REPORTED

WA261538 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 1 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The huge communication project in Kabul is estimated to cost Afs. 600 million, to be financed from the state budget. The project is being constructed by the Afghan Construction Unit and under the supervision of local engineers. More than five hundred people work on the project every day and construction work is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1361 (1982). Until the end of March this year the construction work had progressed 22 percent.

The source concerned talking to a reporter of the daily ANIS said due to increasing commercial and economic activities and increase of population in Kabul city, the old building of Communications Ministry falls short of meeting the present day modern requirements as far as postal and telecommunication services are concerned.

The new communication project under construction in downtown Kabul will meet the present and future requirements of people as far as postal and telecommunications services are concerned.

Furthermore, establishment of new communication facilities such as national and international switching system, distant and trunk calls, microwave stations and centre for organising communication via artificial satellites required construction of new and modern complexes.

The new communication project, which will be equipped with all modern facilities for handling mail and communication services will consist of the four following buildings:

A 5-storey building where the central post office will be housed.

A 2-storey building where the in-coming and outgoing mails and parcels will be handled.

The 18-storey building which will house the technical plants as well as administrative departments.

The 4-storey building where technical plants and equipment will be installed.

The number of workers engaged in the project varies on the basis of the volume of everyday work. However, an average of 1,000 workers can be used on the project daily.

The project covers an area of 4,257 square meters.

The project has an ideal location and it is very suitable for rendering postal and communication services. The project is part of the 25 year master plan of Kabul and recommendations made by Kabul municipality regarding this project is also taken into consideration.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES DISCOVERY OF OIL IN BAY OF BENGAL

BK260906 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Oil has been struck for the first time in the Bay of Bengal. Gas has also been discovered in the first exploratory well under drilling in the Andamans offshore.

This announcement was made by Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil in both houses of Parliament today. Amidst cheers from members, he said production testing of the first well on the Godavari structure has indicated a flow rate of over 600 barrels of oil per day. The testing of gas zone is in hand and further drilling will be taken up shortly to determine the extent of the reservoir.

Mr Patil said that the find significantly improves prospects of finding hydrocarbons on the east coast of India. Seismic surveys during the last 2 years in the offshore Krishna-Godavari basin have identified two structures. The first well where testing has started is about 50 kms northeast of Masulipatnam, 25 kms from the Andhra coast. The testing was started on Friday [20 June]. At the Andamans offshore an exploratory well was (?padded) on the 18th of March on the basis of seismic and geological interpretations. The well is about 19 kms from Port Blair. Gas has been discovered in two zones which were taken up for testing on Saturday. The gas flow is at the rate of 180,000 cubic meters per day. More wells will have to be drilled for assessment before the potential of commercial production and the possibility of finding oil can be established.

LEATHER, SHOE TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

BK270903 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] India will supply to Bulgaria finished leather and shoe uppers worth 300 million rupees. It will be supplied through the State Trading Corporation [STC] in the coming 5 years, reports All India Radio.

An agreement to this effect was signed in New Delhi by Bulgarian Deputy Minister for Light Industry Iliya Patschey and the group executive of STC, A.K. Sen, the agreement is in pursuance of the protocol signed last month between STC and the state economic corporation of Bulgaria.

The two countries have also signed another agreement under which four different joint venture companies will be set up in India for the production of shoe uppers, shoes, gloves and lamb fur leathers. The annual production of these companies will be about 300 million.

Speaking on the occasion, the Bulgarian deputy minister said that the agreement will help further strengthen economic and other relations between the two countries.

MINISTER RAO CANCELS VISIT TO KUALA LUMPUR

BK270855 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0835 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] An official spokesman in New Delhi on June 26 evening announced that due to serious illness of his mother, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has cancelled his visit to Kuala Lumpur to meet ASEAN foreign ministers and other foreign ministers who would be coming to attend the ASEAN conference, reports All India Radio.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON U.S. HOSTAGE QUESTION

BK261045 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has urged the United States to lift sanctions against Iran and acknowledge Iran's grievances against past American policy of interference in that country. He told newsmen in New York that the crisis over the American hostages could be resolved if the United States remained patient and dispersed its forces now in the area.

When asked whether the Iranian action on the American hostages was not contrary to international law, the foreign minister said that the Iranian nation felt the same way about the action taken by the U.S. agencies in Iran in 1953 when the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq was toppled.

As reported earlier, the foreign minister also met UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim yesterday and urged him to publish the report of the inquiry commission sent to Iran earlier this year.

SHAHI INTERVIEW WITH KUWAITI PAPER DENIED

BK251618 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Official sources in Islamabad have strongly and emphatically denied the statement attributed to Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in which he is reported to have said that Pakistan is willing to play the role of policemen in the gulf region if financial assistance is provided by the Arab countries. Radio Kabul, quoting the newspaper AL-KHALIJ of the UAE, has broadcast this report.

Official sources said that the Pakistan foreign minister has not made any such statement or given any such interview to AL-KHALIJ. The statement attributed to Mr Agha Shahi is totally baseless and mischievous.

AID RECEIVED FROM ISLAMIC COUNTRIES CATALOGED

BK251046 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] As of March this year, the Islamic countries have collectively provided Pakistan with economic assistance of about 1.77 billion [no denomination given]. This includes a grant of about 88 million rupees and the loan of about 1.68 billion rupees.

Satisfactory results have been achieved from the Pakistani efforts to encourage the Middle East countries to invest in important projects on an equal share basis.

During the last 6 years, Iran, Libya, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the OPEC member countries have also provided Pakistan with aid totalling $1,222 million.

MORNING NEWS CITES FIGURES ON AFGHAN REFUGEES

WA261717 Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 7 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Quetta, June 6: The Afghan refugees are entering into Pakistan at the rate of about 40,000 people per month, the chief commissioner for refugees, Brigadier Saeed Azhar said here today.

Talking to newsmen prior to his departure for Islamabad at the end of his four-day visit to Baluchistan, he said by the end of this year their number would shoot up to one million.

He said at present there were about 775,000 Afghan refugees in the country. Of these 164,000 are in Baluchistan while the rest are in North-West Frontier Province.

The chief refugee commissioner said the government was spending Rs 50 crore annually only on the maintenance allowance or pocket money which it gives to the Afghan refugees.

He said the government gives in cash Rs 50 per head per month and Rs 500 to a family besides providing them food, shelter, and health and educational facilities.

Brigadier Saeed said that a sum of Rs 62,132,000 was being spent on providing better drinking water, health and education facilities to the refugees.

Giving the break-up, he said Rs 3.2 crore was being spent on different water supply schemes for the refugees of which Rs 1.8 crore would be spent in Baluchistan and Rs 1.4 crore in the NWFP.

Health Cover

The chief refugee commissioner said that Rs 2.86 was being spent on providing health cover to the refugees. Of this Rs 1.96 crore would be spent in NWFP and Rs 9,000,000 in Baluchistan.

He said that a sum of Rs 1,532,000 was being spent in providing the facilities of primary education for the children of Afghan refugees. He said of this Rs 1,000,000 would be spent in NWFP and 532,000 in Baluchistan.

In reply to a question, he said that wheat, pulses, edible oil, powdered milk were being provided to the refugees under the World Food Programme and added now sugar and tea were also being provided to the re[illegible]gees under different other funds and cash programmes.

Answering another question, he said that to house about 800,000 refugees 200,000 tents were needed and added at present we are short of tents by 50 percent. He said efforts were being made to get more tents for the refugees.

No Move to Shift

To another question Brigadier Saeed said that there was no move to shift the refugees to the province of Sind or Punjab.

He termed as "baseless" the charges made by some countries that the refugees were being given military training in Pakistan.

The refugee commissioner said that during his visit the tentage villages of the refugees in Muslimbagh, Chaman, Shamkan, Gulistan, Piralizai Saranan and Surkhan and added that he was satisfied with the progress of the work being undertaken by the administration in the province.

AHVAZ RADIO BLAMES U.S. FOR RECENT BOMB EXPLOSION

GP251618 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We now draw your attention to our political analysis concerning yesterday's bomb explosion. The final goal of the bankrupt U.S. imperialists is to topple the Islamic Revolution in Iran. In order to carry out its satanic plans, it acts in various ways on various occasions. The actions of the United States and its experience in toppling different revolutionary regimes throughout the world in order to reach its exploitative goals has taught us the following lesson:

In this sensitive period of human history and while taking into consideration the growth of the struggling culture of the oppressed people, direct military interference is a stupid act. Therefore, since Vietnam it has not repeated the same scenario and has followed another plan of action. It is using its elements in various regions of the world in order to topple neighboring countries and their revolutionary regimes.

The action taken by the United States against the revolutionaries in Dhofar through the paid regime of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is being repeated in Iran through the treacherous Ba'thist regime of Iraq led by an obedient servant named Saddam Husayn. We have seen our claims being put into practice through various plots carried out by the Ba'thist regime in western and southwestern Iran. Armed and hostile groups have planted bombs in the streets and killed innocent people. They have also planted bombs at the oil pipelines.

In an attempt to mask its internal opposition, which is threatening it with humiliating defeat, the mercenary Iraqi regime is carrying out these plots. Our heroic people have recognized their original enemy, the archsatan United States, and they know very well that all these dirty plots being carried out by the handpicked Iraqi regime are the voice of the United States echoing from Iraq's throat. In order to divert our nation from its original path, the criminal United States is digging diversionary channels. Meanwhile, it wants to impose itself once again in Iran in different ways at the earliest possible opportunity. To achieve this goal, the United States has given this mission to the paid regime of Iraq in order to help it achieve its ominous aims. Thus, we have seen that the Iraqi regime has entered this U.S. political play and has become a tool in its hands so that by diverting our heroic nation from its original path and its struggle against the United States, our nation will become involved in secondary and worthless disputes. This will provide the United States with an optimum situation, but our heroic nation knows very well that in order to destroy the Saddam Husayns it must struggle against the original enemy. It should look for Iraqi elements at the White House in Washington. You, the heroic people of Iran, must be aware and must strengthen your positions, because this awareness will defeat the enemy and foil his plots.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH HUNGARY

LD261106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Shoja'ed-Din Fakhra'i, the deputy minister of commerce, who is visiting Hungary together with a high-ranking economic delegation from our country, has met and conferred with the foreign trade minister of Hungary. During this meeting, the possibility of an increase in trade and the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in different contexts was discussed.

In the course of the discussion Hungary announced its readiness to supply any of the commodities needed by Iran and also its willingness to participate in the completion of Iran's unfinished technical projects.

QOTBZADEH SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD250948 Tehran PARS in English 0738 25 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 25, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iranian minister of foreign affairs and a member of the Revolution Council, who had gone to Switzerland to participate in the Geneva conference, returned to Tehran early yesterday morning. The minister held a press conference in the plane and answered questions by Iranian reporters who had also attended the conference.

Referring to the recent message of the Soviet foreign minister to President Giscard d'Estaing of France on withdrawal of some Soviet forces from Afghanistan, Qotbzadeh said: "The basis of this message goes back to the Geneva conference. I think that the Soviet Union has sent such a message to annul the effect of the Geneva conference and to sow discord between America and Europe and also to soften the stand toward itself and, of course, because industrial countries may propound some issues in the conference and also on Afghanistan. [sentence as received] Such a game that the Soviet troops leave Afghanistan and return shortly with the excuse that the situation in that region is disturbed would never solve any problem. I firmly request the complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.... The interesting point for the Iranian nation and the peoples of the world is that the countries being directly concerned with the problem of Afghanistan are Iran and Pakistan. But since these two belong to the Third World countries, the Soviet Union does not speak to them and instead it follows political games. The USSR prefers to speak with its colleagues, because for the Soviet Union and Soviets, West and Westerners are more important and they want to have their political exchanges with the West...but we would not give up to suppression...."

Speaking about the participation of Pakistan in the Geneva conference, the Iranian foreign minister said, "Today, Pakistan receives 750,000 Afghan refugees and 90 percent of the aid to Afghan mojahedin is given through Pakistan. The daily cost of living of these refugees is 20 million rials, which is paid by Pakistan. Then how one can say that this country (Pakistan) is a dependent country of the United States? I personally do not accept this because Pakistan did not accept the 20 million dollars [figure as received] military in aid from the United States...."

Commenting on the unity or disunity of the representatives of the Afghan mojahedin, Qotbzadeh said: "I emphasized in the Islamabad conference that the mojahedin should become united and receive all aid through a three-man committee. Therefore, it cannot be true that Pakistan reinforces a group of mojahedin and weakens another because all the issues pertaining to Afghanistan would be supervised by a three-man committee."

Referring to this short trip to Paris, the foreign minister said that he had not met any French officials. It was only to negotiate with French and other companies of Eruope on the purchase of raw industrial materials, which was very satisfactory, added Qotbzadeh. It was agreed that these companies would send the materials we need to Iran as of today (June 24), which is proof of the fact that foreign companies do not really care about the economic sanctions against Iran, said the minister. Actually, he added, "representatives of these companies were due to come to Iran for negotiations, but since I was in Switzerland I went to talk with them to speed up the matter."

Meanwhile, Mr Qotbzadeh held talks with foreign lawyers for Iran on Iran's case with the European haul company and the properities the ex-shah has plundered and positive measures were taken in this respect.

38,210 REPORTED EXPELLED FROM IRAQ AS OF 21 JUNE

LD261130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to a report from PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations spokesman of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, quoting the borders department of the gendarmerie, announced that as of 21 June 1980, 38,210 Muslim sisters and brothers had been expelled from Iraq.

AFGHAN ISLAMIC FRONT REPORTS 70 SOVIETS KILLED IN FIGHTING

JN262031 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Front announced that last week its mojahedin confronted a military convoy comprising Soviet and government forces that was on its way to an area called (Marsi), in the Herat Province, to beseige the innocent Muslims there. The mojahedin engaged the enemy forces in a fierce fight for several hours. A total of 70 Soviet soldiers were killed in the battle. The Muslim revolutionaries captured 12 Kalashnikov machineguns and 5000 pounds of ammunition. Four Afghan Muslim revolutionaries were martyred in the clashes. The Soviet and government forces were forced to withdraw from the area following the fighting. The Afghan Islamic Front added that the aggressive Soviet forces have recently shelled large areas, killing or wounding a large number of innocent women and children and inflicting heavy losses on the citizens' farms.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Talk With Majles Speaker

LD252202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report Dr Yadollah Sahabi, the speaker of the Islamic consultative assembly, on the basis of seniority this afternoon met and held talks with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and discussed with the imam issues and difficulties relating to the Majles, including the unpreparedness of the constitutional guardians council and the Majles regulations. At the end of the talks, the imam expressed the hope that these difficulties will be removed as soon as possible so that the Majles may become ready to hold consultations and adopt decisions. According to our correspondent's report, the Islamic consultative assembly will hold an open session on the morning of Sunday, 29 June.

Relations with India Discussed

LD261720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr, together with members of the Iranian economic delegation who recently returned from India, met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. At this meeting the commerce minister presented a report on the delegation's visit to India, and said: Since India has been able to realize the foundations of an independent industry as a result of about 20 years of experience and reach a level of self-sufficiency, and despite its great needs and general poverty has taken steps in the direction of economic progress and independence, India is willing to put its experience at the disposal of Iran, especially in the field of small industries.

After the commerce minister presented his report, Imam Khomeyni expressed his hope for everyone's greater success in the service of the country, and said: With the great talent it has, the Iranian nation too could have achieved great economic progress, but they [previous regime] did not allow this and prevented the people's progress in various forms. They did not let us have a proper university. Right now too, the foreigners are not sitting idle. They are trying to prevent us from having an independent university and an independent economy. God willing, our intellectuals will sit and think so that we can find a university and an economy which would free us from the foreigners' domination.

Pardon of 100 Prisoners

LD261730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The head of Tabriz revolution courts, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyev Hosayn Musavi, told a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent that on the occasion of the blessed birth anniversary of the hidden imam, about 100 prisoners convicted by the Tabriz revolution courts were pardoned by the imam and released this evening. These prisoners had committed minor offenses.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Foreign Journalists Control Bill

LD251724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau the cultural and press adviser to the president announced a bill concerning foreign journalists, as follows:

Entry and exit of foreign journalists to and from the country will be under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Government officials and revolutionary organizations do not have the right to prevent the entry of, oppose the activities of or return journalists who have previously obtained the permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to stay. The said officials, whenever confronting difficulties, will inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs so that the necessary decision can be made by that ministry. In any case, decisions concerning expelling or arresting foreign journalists will be up to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Land Transfer Message

LD261726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that President Bani-Sadr has issued a message addressed to all [government] departments in connection with the transfer of agricultural land to applicants. The message says:

On the basis of a decree issued by the Revolution Council on 15 April 1980, all offices and organizations throughout the country are hereby informed that all matters related to the land and its transfer to applicants, as well as other related matters, will be handled solely by the headquarters [as heard] and the seven-member bodies; other organizations are not allowed to interfere in these matters.

The various organizations throughout the country are therefore expected to cooperate with the seven-member bodies in connection with expertise and providing other required facilities.

Furthermore, all security forces, including the gendarmerie and the Corps of Revolution Guards, are required to adhere to instructions issued by the headquarters and the seven member-bodies.

BEHESHTI SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN ON CURRENT ISSUES

LD252310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Please pay attention to news which has just been received:

Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Revolution Council, took part in a press, radio and TV conference. In answer to question by a correspondent regarding the work of the Geneva conference, he said: I have not yet been able to study its report thoroughly.

Concerning issues discussed at the Revolution Council's session last night, Dr Beheshti said: Some people try to shake the confidence and trust that the nation has in administration and the country's order. We all have a duty to put the noble Iranian people fully in the picutre about the issues and prevent this antipeople, anti-Islamic and antihuman attempt by the said elements. Hence, we must inform the nation that these issues discussed in the newspapers, which the alien voices and idol-worshippers exploit or magnify several times over, are not related to the members of the Revolution Council.

Another correspondent asked: It was said that this session was a session of understanding. Dr Beheshti replied: That is a very negative interpretation [words indistinct]. This inference is no good. This journalese is lacking in style and character. It is implying that we have sessions of contradictory views on basic and fundamental issues. Without wishing to (?be rigid), the result of the session was greater understanding among the council members; but to call it a session of understanding is to automatically suggest to the people that there must be a misunderstanding or lack of understanding.

A correspondent asked about the partial Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Dr Beheshti said: If this is truly not one of the withdrawals like those tried in other places, if it is a true and genuine withdrawal, then it is desirable, provided that it leads to the speedy and complete withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the Soviet noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. With regard to the reaction of the Islamic Republican Party in connection with the tape of the remarks by Ayat, he said: We had said that the tapes should be put at the disposal of the party council and that the council members should hear them. After it is determined exactly what he said the Central Council would consider the matter in accordance with party regulations. Should there be a need for intervention by the party's adjudication council, they would consider the matter. The tapes were put at our disposal 2 days ago; we are holding the first session of the Central Council in order to hear the tapes. There is also a precedence for this. We previously considered a similar matter concerning another member of the Central Council and statements he had made and his deeds; and the council took necessary decisions.

Another correspondent asked: Was the subject of the tape of Mr Ayat's remarks discussed at the Revolution Council, and what was the council's view on this?

Ayatollah Beheshti replied: Yes, this was discussed in the Revolution Council and the view of the majority of the members at the Revolution Council was that portraying the issue in that exaggerated manner should have been avoided and that once it had been established that that issue was really nothing extraordinary it should have been made known.

What was conveyed as a major plot against the Islamic Revolution was a fanciful conclusion, just as those conversations themselves appeared to be very fanciful.

Dr Beheshti then replied to newsmen's questions about economic problems and other issues of the realm.

TEHRAN PAPERS EXAMINE 'AYAT TAPES' ISSUE, IRP REACTIONS

LD251415 [Editorial Report] Recent editions of Tehran newspapers have been devoting considerable space to the "Ayat tapes," a transcript of which--originally published in the 18 June edition of President Bani-Sadr's newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI--purportedly reveals a conspiracy to overthrow President Bani-Sadr involving Islamic Republican Party [IRP] Political Secretary Dr Hasan Ayat.

What appear to be facsimiles of the ENQELAB-E ESLAMI original are carried in BAMDAD and KEYHAN on 19 June (running some 4,500 words), while the 5,500-word purported text of what is referred to as a "second tape" is carried in KEYHAN on 22 June.

BAMDAD on 19 June cites a statement to a correspondent by Dr Ayat in which he promises to "speak on the matter in some detail in the near future" and "reveal the great plot which those who run the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI wish to carry out against me and against the Islamic Republic." "I did not conspire against anyone," Ayat is reported as saying. "Rather, it is they who are plotting against me, the imam and the Islamic Republic."

KEYHAN on 19 June reports the reactions of IRP leaders to the ENQELAB-E ESLAMI allegations:

Party General Secretary Beheshti is cited as saying that Dr Ayat's purported remarks "have no connection with me, my friends or the IRP. As the text itself shows, it is a matter concerning him directly and possibly some who hold similar views."

Beheshti went on: "Even supposing that Mr Ayat did make these remarks, they represent the views of one individual on one matter. To raise this and create a fuss is in no way compatible with the interests of the revolution. We shall discuss this with our friends and see what motive caused the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI to create such an atmosphere in the community under the guise of 'revealing hidden problems' and suchlike. This is incompatible with the stress the imam has placed on unity and the great desire of the community that forces, personalities, responsible officials and organizations should strive to act with more mutual understanding and in harmony. It would seem that it is Mr Bani-Sadr and the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI who must explain to what extent making this a topic for public discussion and publishing it is in any way compatible with the call for more unity."

Criticizing Bani-Sadr, Beheshti added: "As both president of the republic and an active and responsible figure in politics and in society, Dr Bani-Sadr should have studied the matter before publishing it in this way and should have considered whether it represented the attitude of one or several persons or of a homogeneous organization. Is there a homogeneous organization which neither the Islamic Republican Party nor our friends have heard of? If they really know of the existence of such an organization, it is quite fitting that they should tell us about it. It is necessary that we should be informed of it.

Questioned on whether he plans an investigation into the matter in his capacity as general prosecutor, IRP Central Council member Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili stated that "procedure" prevents him from initiating such an inquiry unless he is approached by "the offended party."

IRP Central Council member Dr Akbar Sheybani said that the party has formed a commission to investigate the matter and report its findings to the IRP Central Council but expressed the personal view that "Dr Ayat did not make these remarks, which were in connection with another matter. Journalistic advantage has been taken of this."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hasemi-Rafsanjani criticized the publication of the transcript, arguing that "it could not produce any result other than to make counterrevolutionaries happy, which would not benefit anybody. If there was any substance in it the problem should have been solved by discussion," he stated.

COMMISSION NAMED TO STUDY U.S. EMBASSY DOCUMENTS

LD251820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the president's office issued the following statement addressed to the Prime Ministry's archives center and the Muslim students followers of the imam's line based at the den of espionage:

In His almighty name, the president's office has submitted a request to the Islamic consultative assembly whereby the Hojjat ol-Eslam Messrs Gholam Hoseyn Gaqqani, Hadi Ghaffari and Mohammad Rashidian are commissioned to study and make use of all the existing archives and documents relating to the deputies, and if necessary to transfer these documents to the Majles. They are hereby being introduced to the two centers to which this statement is addressed. Assistance and cooperation with the above-mentioned will contribute to speedy identification and the obtaining of information on the records and dossiers of the deputies for the purpose of the ratification of their credentials.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ TO CLOSE OFFICES, DEMAND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Announcement of Closings

NC262006 Paris AFP in English 2001 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 26 (AFP)--The Islamic leftist mojahedin Party today announced that it will close all its offices until the rights of political expression are recognized in accordance with the Iranian Constitution.

In a statement, the mojahedin said they intended to "avoid the troubles and possibly the deaths that might be provoked under the name of the mojahedin." They said they "asked in return that the officials of the country do everything possible, particularly on radio and on television, to avoid trouble."

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni yesterday strongly criticized the mojahedin as "traitors to Islam." On Tuesday, the mojahedin's central office in Tehran was seriously damaged by a grenade.

On June 12, one person was killed and more than 300 wounded in Tehran during an attack by Islamic traditionalists, supported by revolutionary guards, on a mojahedin meeting.

Critical Tehran Commentary

ID261926 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service at Persian at 1030 GMT on 26 June carries a program containing press reviews and unattributed commentaries. After reading various newspaper headlines the announcer goes on to say:

"The historical message of the imam has many dimensions and can be studied, learned from and referred to from many different angles. If we look at this message only from one point of view, at the same time, we do not ignore its other dimensions. As may be witnessed from our earlier programs we have time and time again referred to the slogans which the imam warns us against. We said that issues such as the position of the clergy, which in their view is reactionary, the imamate which they refer to as the centralized power, the issue of anti-imperialist unity, which according to them is a cover which shelters various devotees of the left or the right, and the issue of the revolutionary and progressive forces and talking of forces of truth and falsehood, these issues are, in fact, leading toward unification with the leftist groups and, ultimately, lead toward Marxism, which has assumed a progressive face. In fact, these groups have no other aim than this, and they pursue it in a deceptive way.

"We warned that clashes, including the clash which took place in Amjadiyeh stadium, signalled a complex political move which this organization had initiated as the result of their analysis. They realistically realized that they were losing all their bases in the post-revolutionary Iranian society; and that after various contradictory and directionless moves and postures which could not even be regarded as an American line, they came to the conclusion that they could either continue their political suicide or else they had to engage in a series of new political moves and try to portray themselves as the persecuted and wronged group, hoping that in this way they could regain their lost position. They hoped to cover their vile and ugly faces under the deceptive slogans of unity, anti-imperialist battle, cooperation with the revolutionary forces, the internal and external contradictions and a thousand other contradictions. In this way they hoped to prolong their social, political life.

"The imam, in his simple but profound and meaningful utterances, reminded the people of the thoughts and practices of the groups which have deviated from Islam, especially the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, and repeatedly described the yardstick for judging the sincerity of various groups. During this brief opportunity we wish to take only a cupful from this ocean of meaning. We hope to God that those who believe in their sincerity will emerge successfully out of this great test, that they will not engage in obstinacy and that they will make a wise choice. On the one side there is the imam of the nation, and on the other side an organization which possesses no yardsticks and values and in which everyone can enter or leave. Yes, the moment has arrived for the great test and the correct choice, which should be made with honesty and sincerity."

After a musical interlude, the following extract from the leading article of today's issue of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI is read:

"It has not been long since the historical message of Imam Khomeyni on the occasion of 21 March, concerning the anti-Islamic groups, intellectuals and those who have blended Islamic and Marxist ideologies was given. Once again, the imam expressed his second decisive position concerning this issue in a speech which he gave to members of the Islamic Council of Workers and the personnel of the Health Department of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It seems that the anti-Islamic groups which have blended ideologies and which every day deliver a blow at the Islamic Republic by creating disturbances in various corners of the country, by boycotting the referendums, by acts of sabotage, strikes and by their extensive destructive operations, have no answer to give to the issues raised in the 21 March message of Imam Khomeyni.

They have not been able even to say whether they accept Imam Khomeyni's words concerning their ideological mix.

"In any case, whether they had answers or not, the Mojahedin-e Khalq, who have been directly accused of possessing anti-Islamic and blended ideology, avoided giving any answer or taking any position vis-a-vis the imam's message, once again tried, instead of giving answers concerning the deviationist, ideological, political and social positions of the organization, to indulge in violence, clubwielding, demonstration and portraying themselves as the persecuted group."

After saying that not only did they not give any answer to the message of the imam, they even refrained from taking part in discussions on radio and television, he added that the leader of the mojahedin was repeatedly invited to take part in a free discussion on the radio to discuss his ideology, but he rejected the call.

The article then goes on to say: "What answer do you have to give for all the boycotts, the creation of an atmosphere of tension, conspiracies, rumors and acts of sabotage? What answer can you give to the valiant nation for your collusion and collaboration with various pseudogroups which support China, Russia and America? What explanation can you give concerning the postures and positions of the organization during the past year and few months? What answer can you give to the clear utterances of Imam Khomeyni about the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and other dependent, pseudopolitical groups which are connected with the East or the West and who are, ultimately, dependent on America?" The paper points out that they did not take part in free discussions because they had no answer to the above questions. Instead, they engaged in violence.

The announcer continues: "Why don't you take part in the crusade for reconstruction and render assistance to the economic and agricultural development of the country? Why, instead of fighting against the forces of the shah, Bakhtiar and Oveysi and Chinese, Russian, American and Iraqi mercenaries in Kordestan and why, instead of helping the guards corps and the army, have you put your hands in the hands of the Eastern and Western superpowers? What answer do you give for your killings and treacheries in Kordestan, Gonbad, Baluchistan, Tehran and Anzali? Is it enough to split into three groups and form majority, minority and independent groups? The majority of the members of the Feda'i-ye Khalq organization, namely those who made a pact for cooperation with the mojahedin in the jails and who had a treaty of unity outside the jail, have reviewed their positions and have expressed their new positions. What do you say about Kordestan? Are you still supporting Sheykh Ezzed-Din Hosseyni? Is Sheykh Ezzed-Din Hosseyni the leader of the Kurdish masses? Who are the Kurdish masses and who are their leaders? You who accused the army and the guards of bombing the Kurdish masses, what answer do you have to these issues? What answer do you have concerning the recent postures of the Feda'-ye Khalq guerrillas? What answer do you have for your anti-Islamic and new-Marxist ideology? Is it not true that you, together with the filthy and mercenary capitalist Matin-Daftari and the rest of the nationalists, liberals and the mercenaries of the East and West, asked for the formation of a constituent assembly instead of the council of experts, contrary to the wishes of Imam Khomeyni? Is it not true that you wished our revolution to (?be paralyzed) and not to succeed? Did you not support the filthy American and Zionist newspaper AYANDEGAN? Did you not call the decision of the revolution prosecutor to ban AYANDEGAN, which was supported by millions of people, a military attack on the press?"

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI points out that the message of the imam enables the people to know the hypocrites and not to be deceived by them, and then goes on:

"Do you know who is the man who for 24 days read NAHEJ AL-BALAGHA to Imam Khomeyni and who interpreted the Koran for him while the imam remained completely silent and listened? He is named Torab Haqshenas.

Do you know who Torab Haqshenas is? Haqshenas was in charge of the Middle East section of Mojahedin-e Khalq. What has he done in the past and how has he changed? This person who in his own imagination wished to deceive the imam, ended up with Marxism-Leninism and a type of Marxism-Leninism which is neither Chinese or Soviet, a type which is plotting treason and which is stabbing the Muslims."

CUSTOMS CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON ANNUAL BUDGET FIGURES

LD210958 Tehran PARS in English 0820 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, 21 June (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Iran's annual customs administration budget for the current year is 8,055,000,000 rials. During the past Iranian year (March 1979--March 1980) the customs administration of Iran had a total revenue of 87,049,000,000 rials and turned over the same to the country's treasury. The customs' administration of Iran said in a report yesterday that during the first two months of the current Iranian year ending on May 21, 1980, it had collected a little more than 25 billion rials in customs duties.

In an interview with PARS and Tehran-based KEYHAN newspaper the newly assigned supervisor of the customs administration of Iran, Mohammad Ibrahim Khajavi, said that the operating budget for his organisation this year was the same as it has been in the past year. He added, however, that the operating budget showed a slight increase to cope with an increase of 1,900,000,000 rials in employee salaries, and also to meet the budget of the guards organisation which had been incorporated with the customs administration and whose budget had to be borne by the latter.

Khajavi said that he anticipated the revenue of the customs administration of Iran for the current Iranian year would increase by about 20 per cent and reach somewhere in the vicinity of 105,265,000,000 rials. He said Iran's customs policies would be entirely interdependent with the country's foreign trade policies, but he said that regrettably the Commerce Ministry never solicits the advice or the viewpoints of the customs administration of Iran in the task of policymaking.

Khajavi noted that the customs had amended certain regulations by passing single article [as received], but added that any overall amendment of the current laws would be depending on the country's trade prospects with foreign countries. Khajavi said that during the month of Farvardin (March 21-April 20) this year a total of about 913,000 tons of goods had been imported, which showed an increase of 74 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the preceeding year. He said that by April 20, 1980, there were about 1,085,000 tons of goods in the various customs terminals of the port cities in Iran.

KUNA REPORTS MUSLIMS DESTROYING MONARCHICAL RELICS

LD191238 Kuwait KUNA in English 1102 GMT 19 Jun 80

[By Ahmad Hassan]

[Text] Tehran, June 19 (KUNA)--Several groups of fanatic Moslems are engaged all over Iran in destroying the relics and monuments of historical and archeological importance and those which remind of 2,500 years of monarchy in Iran.

These groups of self-proclaimed Islamic reformists led by orthodox mullahs are involved in what they describe as "transformation and Islamization" of Iranian society and changing beyond recognition everything which they feel is un-Islamic.

Imam Khomeyni and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr are reportedly highly concerned about the destructive activities of these self-styled and unruly groups who have already caused severe damage to many historical buildings, tombs and monuments of great archeological importance, not only for Iran, but for the history of the entire region.

Imam Khomeyni on Wednesday dispatched grandson Hussein Khomeyni to the town of Rey near Tehran to stop a similar group of about 300 fanatics led by 2 mullahs from digging the graves and pulling down the tombs around the holy shrine of Shah Abdul Azim.

Earlier, President Bani-Sadr stopped Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali from destroying the tomb of Reza Khan, father of the deposed shah, in the town of Rey. The magnificent chandeliers and other valuable objects inside the tomb were already smashed and destroyed on the orders of Khalkhali before Bani-Sadr could manage to protect the marble tomb.

Bani-Sadr said "we need this tomb as an evidence of crimes and oppression committed by the Iranian dictator-kings."

Another group of fanatic Moslems tried and failed in destroying near Persepolis in Shiraz district the famous tombs of Koroush the Great, founder of the 2500-year-old monarchy in Iran.

According to several renowned Moslem theologians, including Maulana Abdolkalamgzad of India, Koroush was a prophet and he is referred to as [word indistinct] in the holy Koran.

In several other parts of the country many old buildings and monumentsn of historical importance have already been destroyed by these groups despite repeated warnings from Imam Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr that such acts of destruction were not in the interest of Islam and the Iranian nation.

The Iranian nation, which fought bravely to overthrow the dictator-shah and put an end to the 2,500-years-old monarchy in this country, is now in an angry mood, demanding the extradition of the shah for punishment and trying to destroy everything which reminds of the pre-Islamic period and the "barbaric rule of Iranian emperors" after the rise of Islam.

FRIDAY IMAM WARNS AGAINST ANTICLERGY RUMORS

NC201227 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 20 (AFP)--Ayatollah 'Ali Hoseyn Khamene'i, leader of Islamic Friday prayers in Tehran, warned a gathering of 30,000 worshippers here today against "rumors" being spread about Iran's religious leaders.

The warning appeared to be in response to yesterday's publication of the verbatim text of a conversation between a group of students and Hasan Ayat, Islamic Republican Party ideologist and adviser to Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti. The text was carried in the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, close to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The newspaper accused Mr Ayat of "plotting" to "sap the president's authority."

"We must organize in parliament to keep the president within the constitutional framework," he was quoted as saying, adding that the president was at present under control of Imam Khomeyni, but that "if the imam dies, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri must immediately be put in power."

President Bani-Sadr himself has recently complained of his authority being endangered by the "plotting" of certain figures close to the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party.

Addressing the faithful today, Ayatollah Khamene'i threatened to denounce "the spreaders of false information unless those encouraging them in the administration stop spreading it."

He indicated that a purge was called for in the administration, which he claimed was "infiltrated at every level by the counterrevolution." He made no open reference, however, to Mr Bani-Sadr's allegations of plots against the presidential authority.

"Why were rumours published against someone who holds no state office?" asked Ayatollah Khamene'i, referring to Mr Ayat.

Observers here noted that the silence of the clergy in the face of Mr Bani-Sadr's allegations reflected the general uneasiness of the Islamic Republican Party. The party nevertheless issued a statement yesterday to make it clear that "Mr Ayat's remarks represent his personal view."

Meanwhile, Mr Ayat himself told a press conference yesterday that any talk of "a so-called plot" was nothing but a maneuver aimed at neutralizing him.

"In looking for spies among the present leadership, the counterrevolution seeks to discredit the republic," Mr Ayat said. He added: "The enemy is aware that I possess compromising documents found in the United States Embassy."

Mr Ayat made it clear at the press conference that the destruction of the helicopters left behind by the aborted U.S. mission to rescue the American Embassy hostages had been ordered by "the very people who are attacking me today because they are afraid.

TEHRAN ANNOUNCES SUSPENSION OF ACADEMIC ENROLLMENT

LD252354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS, enrollment and place reservations for Tehran students are suspended until further notice. The Tehran Department of Education and Training announced that, since it has been decided that Tehran's regional limits should be fundamentally altered to bring them in line with other organizations, that private schools should be nationalized for the academic year 1980-81, and that the preparation of enrollment regulations and their implementation will require time, until the publication of regulations for all educational units there must be no form of enrollment or reservation for places until further notice. It should be pointed out to parents that the necessary preparations have been made regarding school places and staff for their children's enrollment.

According to this report, it has been arranged for the enrollment procedure to be prepared and announced by 22 July this year, at the latest.

'FLYING SQUAD' LED BY KHALKHALI CONFISCATES DRUGS

WA230030 Tehran TIMES in English 10 Jun 80 p 2

[By Nadir Oroubadi]

[Text] Tehran--One of the biggest drug hauls, including 1,500 kilos of opium and 100 kilos of hashish, has been made and the contraband confiscated in Gonabad by a flying squad of the anti-drug campaign led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with the Tehran TIMES Khalkhali said, the drugs were countable in figures running to multi-millions of dollars and hashish was smuggled here from Thailand.

He said that during his campaign against drug trafficking he felt no difficulty as people all over the country are cooperating with volunteers of the campaign.

He claimed that the way we are going God willing, within two months drugs will be eliminated from Iran.

He said that special flying squads had been posted on all highways for checking all automobiles, so that peddlers may be arrested before they enter into the cities.

Khalkhali said that he was having contacts with the Interpol to cooperate with them in their anti-drug struggle.

Recently, he said, he informed Interpol to watch smugglers of certain European countries as 100 kilos of heroin had been smuggled from Iran through Khoie and Bazargan border posts.

Khalkhali introduced us to a smuggler who identified himself as Irja Arab Rahmati and is famous under his alibi of Mohammad Shal.

Shal denied that he was engaged in the smuggling business and added that his wife made a plot against him to have him arrested.

Khalkhali at this point intervened and showed us his file. According to that file Shal was in jail before the revolution and was sentenced for life. He fled from jail when, at the time of the revolution, the doors of the jail were broken by revolutionaries to free political prisoners.

Khalkhali said that after release from jail Shal started his old business again.

Col Bakhtagan, an aide of Khalkhali, read Shal's file which showed that he had so far smuggled 500 kilos of hashish into the country.

Khalkhali said: "We do not act like the previous judiciary system and added that "We collect information ourselves and get witnesses and then decide the cases according to the Islamic laws."

We asked several other arrested smugglers and all said they were arrested for nothing. At this stage Khalkhali remarked amid laughter "No, they were saying Namaz and we arrested them."

Another arrested person told us that he never smuggled drugs but admitted that he was an addict whose facial expression gave him away to the police "who arrested me on suspicion." The man abused the previous regime which he said was responsible for the curse of drugs in the country and said, "shah's sister Ashraf was the biggest smuggler and she must be punished."

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Recognition of Kurds' Rights

GF241335 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "How Can Peace and Calm Be Established in Kordestan?"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, events in Kordestan, where our country's children--Kurds, non-Kurds, revolution guards and commandoes--are being killed, fill every patriotic Iranian's heart with sorrow. The Iranian nation is impatiently waiting for the termination of this fratricide in Kordestan and the establishment of peace and calm in this part of our country through recognition of the national rights of our Kurdish brothers. The people demand that the officials of the Islamic Republic carry out the approved six-point plan as soon as possible to open the way for a cease-fire and secure peace and calm in Kordestan. The Kordestan problem is one of the nation's main problems and should be solved peacefully by recognizing the national rights of the Kurds. The Kordestan problem cannot be solved through the use of force. Above all, national unity should be strengthened. There is no doubt that the patriotic citizens of Kordestan demand nothing but the recognition of their natural and national rights. Therefore, we must differentiate between the Kurds' demands and the demands of those who are trying to use the pure sentiments of the Kurds to carry out their plots and fan the flames of fratricide. We must examine the Kordestan problem in this manner alone.

The evidence indicates that hirelings of U.S. imperialism and elements of the former regime have created the fratricide in Kordestan. They are still trying their best to prevent the fratricide from ending in this part of our country. It must be mentioned here that the officials of the Islamic Republic have not carried out the approved six-point plan and have given and are still giving the counterrevolutionaries--who are using the pure sentiments of the Kurds' demands--an opportunity to carry out their satanic plans and prevent the fratricide in Kordestan from ending.

The fratricide in Kordestan is continuing. If the situation continues unchanged, the results will be very critical. Our Kurdish brothers are demanding peace, and they hate those who are creating the war from both sides. The people of Kordestan, who played a great role in defeating the cruel regime of the shah and in the great revolution of the Iranian nation, want to combat U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolutionaries. They want to obtain the fruits of the revolution and their national rights and be united with the other peoples of our country. Officials of the Islamic Republic are faced with the serious responsibility of trying to solve the Kordestan problem peacefully and mobilize this permanent national force against both external and internal enemies. They can accomplish this by recognizing the Kurds' national rights.

The war in Kordestan can be ended if a differentiation can be made between the counter-revolutionaries and the true revolutionary forces. Identifying the counterrevolutionaries is a very important matter, as they can be suppressed if they can be identified. Suppression of the counterrevolutionaries requires that the national rights of the Kurds be recognized. Imam Khomeyni has stressed this matter several times in his speeches.

It has been shown that the Kurdish problem cannot be solved by being obstinate. The Iranian revolution's enemies in Kordestan are united to prevent solution of the Kordesestan problem and are weakening the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Kurds of our beloved country are opposed to these enemies. Everyone knows some forces are preventing the war in Kordestan from ending.

These forces are trying to force the people of Kordestan into opposing the Islamic Republic by killing the Kurds and destroying their homes. Officials of the Islamic Republic must destroy the plots of these enemies by recognizing the national rights of the Kurds.

It has been proven that this sensitive problem cannot be solved and peace and calm cannot be restored by killing the Kurds with tanks and bombs and forcing them to leave their houses. Of course, our Kurdish brothers should face this problem realistically and must consider the country's interests. They should identify the counterrevolutionaries as well as the elements of the former regime and expel them from their ranks. The people of Kordestan have played a great role in defeating the cruel regime of the shah and now must join with their brothers in this wide and free country of Iran in opposing the enemies of the revolution. By doing so they can assist in finding a final and just solution to this national problem.

U.S. Intervertion Scored

GF221157 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Crimes in Iran"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, numerous facts now show that U.S. domination in Iran during the deposed shah's puppet regime inflicted much irreparable damage to our country's national interests. The conference held in Tehran sometime ago to study U.S. crimes in Iran basically confirmed this fact and stressed that the U.S. leadership is responsible for all acts contrary to moral and international norms committed in Iran. The confidential documents found in the U.S. espionage nest by the struggling students who were following the imam's policy reveal the ugly faces of the principal elements of the detestable U.S. intervention into Iran's affairs. These faces are familiar to the world--Carter, Brzezinski, the U.S. president's adviser, CIA Director Turner, and generals such as Haig and Huyser.

It is interesting that the same harsh and impudent U.S. interventions in our country's affairs that began especially since 1953--following the inauspicious U.S. coup--continue today even after the overthrow of the detestable regime of the former shah and the victory of the magnificent anti-imperialist and popular Iranian revolution.

During the conference studying U.S. crimes in Iran, one of the documents placed at the disposal of the participants concerned the fact that during his stay in Tehran and at the peak of our country's revolutionary movement, General Huyser had informed the NATO commander, General Haig, that the plan to protect the shah was being implemented step by step and that if its implementation proved unsuccessful the Iranian Armed Forces would be ordered to carry out a coup.

Another document concerned a report by Brzezinski, Carter's deputy, compiled on 6 August 1979. It said that based on Carter's orders to the Defense Department and the CIA, decisions should be adopted on the basis of the former shah's view and concerning an armed attempt against Khomeyni's regime. In this same document the possibility of attracting pro-shah and counterrevolutionary elements to an uprising and vast plot were foreseen. These confidential documents reveal Carter and his close associates as the most rabid enemies of Iran and patrons of the executioner of the Iranian nation, Mohammad Reza.

Even now under the facade of freeing the hostages, Washington is preparing new military adventures against Iran. It is worth noting that Washington wants to attract the deposed shah to its venturesome games. We know that the deposed shah is now in Egypt and living next to Mr as-Sadat at the suggestion of the United States.

It is said that more than 2,000 fugitive military personnel of the Imperial Armed Forces have undergone military training in the United States and Israel and are in Egypt to be dispatched to Iran for acts of subversion. In his interviews with the American press, the former shah has said he is forming a group abroad consisting of former officers who oppose Iran's revolution in order to overthrow the republican regime of Iran. At the beginning of Khordad this year, [month ending 21 June] three groups of saboteurs were sent to Iran to form clandestine counterrevolutionary organizations and coordinate their military operations with U.S. plans for military aggression in Iran. It is said that among the duties the CIA assigned to these subversive groups is that of attacking the houses in various cities where the American hostages are being held so the United States will have an excuse to carry out military aggression against our country.

With the help of its CIA, the United States is committing vast subversive activities in a number of Persian Gulf countries in order to exploit them as a bridgehead for the preparation of aggression against Iran. As we know, a large group of CIA personnel disguised as investors visited a number of Persian Gulf states some time ago. U.S. intelligence agents have now taken upon themselves the duty of expanding the activities of their elements and spies and to send them to Iran. In order to do this, the United States has become dependent on regimes affiliated with it, such as Oman and Saudi Arabia. The United States is trying to turn these two countries into its military bases in the Persian Gulf and to use them not only against Iran but against all countries in the region and to impose strong control on the production and export of Middle East oil. The United States has also drawn its Western allies, namely Britain and the FRG, into participating in its adventures. Searching for a faithful ally in the Persian Gulf area, Washington has found Oman. Qabus' puppet regime signed an agreement with the United States some time ago under which the Pentagon has been granted extensive freedom to officially use Omani ports and airports in return for military aid to Oman.

Qabus wants to use U.S. tanks, aircraft and armored vehicles to crush the liberation movement of the Muslim patriots of Oman who are fighting against local reaction and infiltration and domination by the United States. (?There is no doubt) that the United States is committing the same acts in Oman that it committed in our country during the former shah's era. The result of these acts is clear to everyone. The revelation of U.S. crimes in our country made during the international conference studying U.S. crimes is a serious lesson and warning to those Persian Gulf leaders who have fastened their horses to the wagon of U.S. imperialism.

Kurdish Party Statement

TA241141 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Views and Position of a Section of the Leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The solution of the Kurdish problem with regard to securing the national rights of the afflicted Kurdish people and the unity of all the peoples of our liberated homeland with respect to consolidating the Islamic Republic of Iran and the anti-imperialist struggles of the Iranian nation is the wish of every Iranian and true revolutionary.

Some time ago a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan published its positions and views in connection with the settlement of the Kurdish problem.

Since these positions and views are realistic and have been confirmed and supported by all the progressive and true forces of our homeland's revolution and could constitute a positive step toward a speedy solution of the Kurdish problem for the benefit of the Kurdish people and the united anti-imperialist front of all the Iranian peoples, we draw the attention of the dear compatriots to important parts of these views and the position of a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan.

After confirming the sensitivity of the present situation of the country and alluding to the misfortunes, destructions, killings and devastations resulting from the imposed war of fratricide in Kordestan, it is stated in the views and position of a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan: We strongly believe that both the front of the forces who are fighting in the name of defending the rights of the Kurdish people and the front of the government officials and forces opposing them are not homogeneous and that on both sides of the trenches two primary and contradictory forces exist.

On the government side there is a personality such as that of Imam Khomeyni, whose historical message to the Kurdish people aroused considerable hope in the hearts of our oppressed people. It was he who humbly begged the peshmerga, the guards and the soldiers to remove the guns from each other's chests and to aim them at the United States. It was he who gave the well-received orders to remove all forms of oppression and instructed the government to draft laws to achieve this at the earliest possible time. According to the statement this front--the imam's front--which we recognize as supporting a peaceful settlement of the Kurdish problem among the ruling circles, faces another front within the government, the front of the opponents of this policy of the Kurdish problem. This front is made up of the agents of imperialism and remnants of the former regime, whose actions are intentional and are aimed at sabotage. The real aim of the agents of imperialism in stepping up the war of fratricide is to weaken the Islamic Republic, to occupy the government forces in a war of attrition, and to renovate their forces and organization for a coup d'etat plot in order to deliver the country on a platter to their imperialist masters.

Another group contains certain adventurers whose sole aim is adventurism and the creation of a source of plunder and the attainment of position and rank.

The statement by a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan then says: These same two fronts also exist in Kordestan without the slightest difference. First, there is the healthy and revolutionary front which knows and comprehends that safeguarding the Iranian revolution from the danger of imperialist conspiracies is above everything, and that all Iranian revolutionary forces should join together in a single united front and save Iran from any kind of foreign dependence and in the first instance dependence on U.S. imperialism.

The second front is that of the unhealthy and counterrevolutionary forces, a section of which are tools in the hands of the Bakhtiars, Oveysis, Palizbans and associates of the CIA and remnants of SAVAK and the emissaries of the Ba'thists such as the salvation corps, Shaykh Osman, the Hamed Beyg gang, Shaykh Jalal Hosseyni, Shaykh Mohammad and Sardar Jaft. Another section is made up of the uninformed Kurdish circles who, with good will and complete sincerity, are drowned in the swirl of nationalism. No other problem exists for them except the ethnic problem. Another group is made up of pseudoleftists who have lately made Kordestan an arena of their activities. Wherever they see a hill and a jungle, they immediately engage in allegedly experimenting with their self-invented theories.

Thus it is obvious that both the government front and the front of the groups engaged in the Kurdish problem are each divided from within into two popular and antipopular, revolutionary and counterrevolutionary, healthy and unhealthy sections.

The question that arises in such circumstances is: Who is fighting whom in the war of fratricide? It is said in the statement of a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan that it must be stated with certainty and without any doubt that this fratricidal war is the result of the actions of the unhealthy, anti-popular and counterrevolutionary forces which act on both sides, both in the government front and the Kurdish front.

In the statement, after alluding to Imam Khomeyni's message, which constitutes the principles for removing discrimination against the Kurdish people, and after emphasizing the incorrect stand of the leadership of the Kurdish movement in rejecting the proposed draft of the government's special mission and taking a tragic path, it is stated that this leadership should have known that a popular and anti-imperialist revolution has taken place in Iran and that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is a government born of this revolution which exists in distinct historical conditions on the basis of the national and religious traditions and customs of this land, and therefore, it should have raised the ethnic problem solely within the framework of the struggle to stabilize, consolidate and develop this revolution.

It should have known that preserving Iran's true independence from imperialism and from any kind of foreign domination would be the most important step toward the creation of a background for the real solution of the ethnic problem in Iran, and therefore, it should have raised the ethnic problem within the framework of the interests of the anti-imperialist struggle and as a part and parcel of it. It should have known that the Iranian revolution has not cleansed and renovated the government apparatus of the satanic regime, and in this apparatus, particularly in the army and in the country's politically sensitive and important organizations, there are many counterrevolutionary circles which sigh in remembrance of the satanic era and the return of U.S. domination and their own former plunderings, and which allegedly, in the name of Islam and the defense of the imam, attempt to foment various conspiracies in the country and fan the flames. The leadership of the Kurdish movement should clearly recognize the true friends and foes of the Kurdish people. It should not fall into the trap of political games, and through a principled and correct policy it should place the Kurdish movement and people beside the revolution.

This was a part of the statement of a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan. Due to the vital importance of the Kurdish problem we will bring to the attention of the dear compatriots the outstanding points of the other parts of this statement in later commentaries.

23 June Commentary

TA232133 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 23 June carried an untitled commentary on the strengthening of the revolutionary forces being one of the main duties of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It said: We are all aware that counterrevolution, hirelings of imperialism and Zionism, namely the liberals and the compromisers who still have sufficient influence in the government and army, have risen against this force after the revolution. These elements who saw in the revolutionary forces a real enemy, by trying to infiltrate into the ranks of the army, wanted to discredit this revolutionary institution in the opinion of the masses of the people. These counterrevolutionaries have many times annihilated the positive activities of the true forces of the revolution with their antipopular acts. But in spite of all this, this revolutionary institution has many true and progressive people in its ranks. Many examples of support for the masses of toilers and farmers by these forces can be cited.

All the true forces of the revolution, as well as all the parties and groups united toward the revolution, while taking into consideration the great role the revolutionary forces have played in the defense of the gains of the revolution and in their ruthless struggle against counterrevolution, want the strengthening of this organization as well as the cleansing of this glorious revolution of the Iranian nation from all the enemies.

29 June Commentary

TA242105 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 24 June carried two commentaries.

The first was entitled "Outstanding Points of Another Part of the Views and Position of a Section of the Leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan Regarding the Actual Situation in the Country, the Iranian Revolution and the Kordestan Problem."

It said: In a statement by a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan while explaining the leadership duties after the victory of the Iranian revolution, it says that leadership should clearly distinguish the true progressive forces of the revolution from the antirevolutionary forces and not fall into the trap of political tricks. It should also realize that not only in Iran, but in the whole world, a big polarization over the Iranian problem is forming with, on the one side, all the imperialist and reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism against the Iranian revolution and on the other, all the progressive anti-imperialist forces of the world which defend this revolution. In this statement it says that what was and is happening to the Kordestan movement confronts this movement with a great historical duty which consists of reviewing the most important political, ideological and organizational problems of the leadership. When pointing to the deviation of the leadership of the party from the principles of the party as well as the mistake committed by the leadership by not participating in the referendum for proclaiming the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is said that those who fight against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran "will be wearing the mask of the alleged defenders of the rights of the Kurdish nation."

The leadership of the party has not only never succeeded in separating its business from those alleged supporters, but on the contrary has joined this front. Today the Iran-Kordestan border [as heard] is the crossing point for fleeing Savakists, smugglers, spies and terrorists and the leaders of the party have not made any efforts to carry out purges in Kordestan or control the borders.

The second commentary was entitled "The Foreign Policy of Our Country Must Coincide With the Anti-Imperialist Policy of the Imam."

It said: The Iranian nation under the leadership of the imam is strongly continuing its anti-imperialist struggle. The imam has proclaimed the anti-imperialist struggles of the Iranian nation as being the foremost current revolutionary issue. So, under such conditions, all the actions of the government regarding foreign policy should be directed toward this path. But the thing that has been a cause of worry for the true forces of the revolution is the fact that there exist people inside the government who take steps for creating (?gaps) between the true forces united toward the revolution and try to isolate Iran from its true friends in the international arena. Friendly countries, such as the socialist countries, say that the foreign policy of Iran should conform with the anti-imperialist policy and especially with the imam's anti-U.S. policy. But do the managers of Iran's foreign policy follow this axis? Of course not. The true revolutionary forces cannot be silent about such a policy and consider constructive criticism essential.

If the true national and progressive forces of Iran wish to put an end to the plundering domination of imperialism and wish to extend the friendly relations with any country wishing to cooperate with Iran on the basis of respecting the independence and sovereignty of that country, is this equal to isolating Iran in the international arena? The Iranian nation is aware that the Western countries are allies of U.S. imperialism and support all the anti-Iranian actions of the United States. The Iranian nation is also aware that the socialist countries and especially the Soviet Union support the Iranian revolution. These countries have never bound any economic, cultural and political relations to any political precondition.

The true forces consider such a policy an answer to the imam's anti-imperialist policy for liberating Iran from the state of isolation that U.S. imperialism has created.

PERSIAN-LANGUAGE CLANDESTINE 'RADIO IRAN' MONITORED

WA271300 [Editorial Report] A Persian-language clandestine radio identifying itself as "Radio Iran" was monitored in progress on 9580 kHz at 1410 GMT on 20 June. Subsequent monitoring observations indicate that the radio is on the air daily from 1330 to 1430 GMT carrying news, music and talks critical of the present regime in Iran. The radio concludes its daily programming with the slogan: "Like all freedom-loving people and Shahpur Bakhtiar, the motto of Radio Iran is 'Iran will never die.'" Listeners are given the following mailing address for correspondence to the station: P.O. Box 274-11, Paris, France.

At the end of its program on 26 June, it carried the following announcement: "Compatriots: In the near future we will hold a frank interview with Shahpur Bakhtiar. We wish that you too will participate in this interview. We thank you for the letters which you have sent so far and at the same time we await further letters from you and questions you will pose to Shahpur Bakhtiar regarding the present-day Iran and its future."